To begin, as we do in less valuable books, snother of skeletons and other memorials of THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. with the pictures. Of these, there are, we be- the long lost meet him. The record, at shorter lieve, about 1,500 arranged by themselves at the or longer intervals, of such events and scenes commencement of the volume. This has ena- cannot but awaken earnest attention. Espebled the publishers to use a better style of paper and of printing than they could have done cially, too, when, besides the illustrations of fearful adventure, and maps of the voyages, we had the engravings been disposed throughout have here the fac-simile of the last record, which the book. We are surprised at the beauty of must have been traced, with unutterable emothe mechanical execution; while, as aids to the tion, ten years before it was found, with the right and full understanding of the words, these knowledge that if ever discovered it would send cuts are invaluable. Another great advantage a pang of anguish to many a heart who must is gained by arranging the illustrations of given departments by themselves in alphabetical order. The numerous terms of architecture, the mystical language of heraldry, the uncouth nomenclature of the sea—all of which are but and burial in the icy sea, from among Captain gibberish to the great mass of the people-are ere explained to the eve as they never can be to the ear. To use another striking and original phrase, we consider the pictures alone well ped down and died, and left no voice to bring worth the price of the volume.

The synonyms seem to us to be singularly discriminating, succinct, and accurate, and form a new and very important feature. It is of language shows his power. The neophyte is omniverous. Any word that travels in the direction of his idea answers his purpose; but he who has measured the capabilities of language marks the tint and tone, the hidden possibilities, and the delicate distinctions, chooses this and rejects that, making his words, so far as may be, "the chariot whereon his kingthoughts ride." The work has been too long before the pub-

lic to require any extended notice of its definitions. For their excellence they have, more than any other, realized our ideal of a definition, viz: an explanation which is exactly adequate to the word explained-no more, no less. For number, the publishers inform us that nearly ten thousand new words have been added since the last edition; though where they have come from we can scarcely conceive, as we do not remember ever to have looked for a word in vain in the former edition. Indeed, a distinguished scientific gentleman recently informed us that he had often found in Webster technical terms, which he had failed to find in professedly technological

All those individuals who, in reading news papers aloud, invariably spell the names of Professor Agassiz annd Mademoiselle Montijo. rather than run the risk of mispronouncing them, will be glad to learn that we are furnished with a table giving the pronunciation of more than eight thousand names of distinand explained; abbreviations; mottoes of the

Self Help; with Illustrations of Character and Conduct This is an admirable book. It is just the

one to put into the hands of a lad or young man, to make something of bim. We are glad Ticknor & Fields have sent it forth in their fine style of reprint. It deserved it. It is practical, the reasoning is clear and cogent, and the examples are well chosen. It is a suggestive book, full of apt illustrations, and the short biographical sketches so frequently interspersed rough its pages furnish facts of great interes in the history of inventions, authorship, and the ms inculcated are thus enforced by the actual success of others no better circumstanced-often, indeed, less so-than are the majority of the youth of our country. The great feature of the clume is to show that "Heaven belos those who help themselves." Starting from this point, stances to evince the bearing of industry, application and perseverance, energy and coursuccess in life. He proves that the greatest efof these qualifications; and thus presents to every young man high aims, with assurance of final triumph over difficulties and obstacles There have been excellent volumes before written, having the same general object-as for stance, Isaac Taylor's little book, "Charac ter Essential to Success in Life," and another, the Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. as well as a variety of lectures to young men; examples, and so well adapted on the whole for the purpose, as the one under our notice. We could have wished that the principle of strong trust in God as an element of success had been presented more distinctly, as it is indeed often as well as energizing power is an all-important one. We are glad the author has given due ry Association in North Carolina, has been one. We are glad the author has given due r to Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Fowell Buxton, and taught with they kept on amid every discouragement till they kept on amid every discouragement till their efforts ended in victory. We hope that many of the thousands of our youth will not only read but study and reflect on this book; (provided as it is with an index for easy reference;) and if by our notice we shall have induced any to do so, we shall rejoice, for it is one that may do them much good.

The Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas. A Narrative of their property, because they were deemed to be opposed to slavery: Therefore,

"Resolved 1 That we sympathize deeply of his life from the wrath of his persecutors;

"And whereas Deacon Reuben Salisbury, of the Baptist church in the county of Prince George, Va., and divers other Christian brethrough the proviso, which was decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Nicholson, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—24. duced any to do so, we shall rejoice, for it is

of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and With mans and illustrations. Boston: Ticknor &

he question respecting the death of Sir John choly records and relics have been gathered vivors of the wreck penned the few sad lines hat tell the last news of their gallant leader's ate, and their departure on the vain effort to reach home and kindred. Where he lies. buried beneath the eternal snows of ice in the Arctic waters, if by disease or some terrible catastrophe hurried off from life, no mortal can say, and probably it will never be known here on earth. But it is deeply interesting to know that success in discovery had so far crowned his unwearied efforts, and that the fact of the Northwest Passage will always be land, near 75° north latitude, where was spent by Lt. Hartstene, but which Captain McClintock some visiter from a whaling ship-a toucherprise, Crozier and Fitzjames and their rews. The simple and unstudied yet exciting purnal before us, so fraught with hope, then with disappointment, while its author drifts along in the perilous ice-pack, some 1,300 miles Melville Bay, and again with revived spirits reaches Barrow's Straits, passes down Peel's Sound, through Bellot's Straits, lands

The following message was received the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1860. To the Senate of the United States:
On the last day of the last session of Congress, a resolution, which had passed both houses, "in relation to the removal of obstruclook in vain for the return of their friend. It

sippi river," was presented to me for approval. I have retained this resolution, because it was presented to me at a period when it was impossible to give the subject that examination to which it appeared to be entitled. I need not repeat the view on this point presented in the repeat the view on this point presented in the introductory portion of my message to the Senate of the 2d instant.

In addition, I would merely desire that although at different periods sums amounting in the aggregate to six hundred and ninety thousand dollars have been appropriated by Congress for the purpose of removing the bar and obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, yet it is to be acknowledged that this money was been expended with but little, if any, practical benefit to its navigation.

James Buchanan.

On motion by Mr. Slidell, the message was Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill making appropriations to defray the deficiencies in the appropriation for the service in the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, and in part for the support of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1860, reported back the same with amendments, giving notice that, as soon as the busiments, giving notice that, as soon as the bunness of the morning hour was finished, British Isles, and proposes the theory of the

First Session.

Tuesday, February 7, 1860.

SENATE

should ask the Senate to take up the bill.

Mr. Iverson, from the Committee of Claims,
to which were referred the following bills sent from the Court of Claims, reported them back, without amendment, to be placed on the calendar for the consideration of the Senate:

Bill for the relief of Cornelius Boyle, admin-

Bill for the relief of Cornelius Boyle, addistrator of John Boyle, deceased.

Bill for the relief of Nathan Ward.

Bill for the relief of Thomas Fillebrown.

Bill for the relief of Ernest Fridler.

Bill for the relief of H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bill for the relief of James Beatty's pers

presentatives.

Bill for the relief of Egleston & Battell. Mr. Wilson submitted the following reso on, which was laid on the table: Resolved, That a committee of —— be: pointed, to inquire into the extent of the pat-ronage of the President of the United States resulting from the power of removal and ap-pointment to office, and to that end to inquire and report the number of offices or places of trust and profit under the control of the Presi-dent, (exclusive of those of the army and navy,) and including such as are under the control of the heads of Departments, subordinate or in-ferior officers, with the amount paid to those who are appointed to such offices by the Presi-dent or otherwise; and further to inquire power and patronage have been exerted or at-tempted to be exerted or exercised to influence legislation of Congress, or to direct, conholders or others in the elections of States or Territories; and further to inquire whether any and what sums of money have been paid or required to be paid by persons holding offices of trust or profit, as their contributions in support of elections; and further to inquire into the extent of the power and patronage of the President of the United States resulting from the pel. Yet no one could gather up rom memory pel. Yet no one could gather up from memory facts and illustrations on so wide a field, without furnishing, even with all his preferences or prejudices, more or less that man be useful or whose salaries or wages are fixed by law, and prejudices, more or less that ma be useful or interesting; and so, various clast is of minds. we doubt not, may glean from these pages we doubt not, may glean from these pages material for improvement and direction. We wish them all the success of well-meant endeavors to do good.

Amer.; Dawes of Mass., Rep.; Campbell of Pa., Rep.; Boyce of S. C., Dem.; Marston of N. H., Rep.; Stevenson of Ky., Dem.; Gartrell wise; and also the allowances made to conformation of Ga., Dem.; Stratton of N. J., Amer.; and without and above their contracts or engage ments, to agents employed in purchasing o selling lands or sites for or belonging to the ty has succeeded, after lecturing in that city, in Government, to agents or persons who have procuring the organization of a flourishing auxiliary there, which has adopted entire the States, to furnish engines, ordnance, or military stores, and transportation for the army or the navy of the United States, and to report

by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hunter then moved to postpone all prior orders, with a view to take up the Post Office appropriation bill; which motion was agreed to. The third section of the bill was so amended

"That interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to commence sixty days after the expi-ration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the 1st day of May, 1859, to the date of the approval of this act, shall be paid on all sums found due to the act, shall be paid on all sums found due to the contractors for carrying the mail; and that a sum sufficient to pay the same be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That such interest shall be payable only to the contractors themselves; and the same is hereby declared to be in full of all damages, by reason of failure or delay in payment, and the same shall be receipted for accordingly; but no interest shall be allowed on payments for the last quarter, ending the 31st day of December, 1859."

The committee, among the amendments, reported the following additional section:
"That all laws authorizing the franking pri "That all laws authorizing the franking privilege be and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the 1st day of April next; provided all persons now authorized by law to frank, by endorsing their names and designation by which the right is conferred upon them on all matter mailed by them, shall be exempt from pre-paythrown into prison at Greensborough, and placed under bonds of \$15,000, for the alleged ment of postage; but the postage on such mail matter shall be due and payable by the person

Nays-Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg,

Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Haun, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs and Wigfall—32.

The question then recurring on the amend-

ment of the committee, the further considera-tion of the subject was postponed until to-mor-The Senate then went into Executive session, after which the doors were opened and the Sen-

ate adjourned. Wednesday, February 8, 1860. SENATE. The resolutions of Mr. Davis were postponed until Monday next, when they will come up

thorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make the necessary arrangements for the dedication of the statue of Washington in this city, on the 22d instant, and appropriating three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose. He asked that the joint reso-lution might be immediately put on its passage; but

but
Mr. Fessenden objected, and it was laid over.
On motion of Mr. Haun, a resolution was
adopted, instructing the committee on the Post
Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of mail service by
steamships from San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands and Japan, to China.
Mr. Fitch, from the Committee on Printing,
reported in favor of printing sundry documents.

Mr. Davis, from the same committee, reported in favor of printing the reports of Major Dela-field and Major Mordecai on the Crimean war; and also printing ten thousand extra copies of the same. He characterized it as a work of great value, which ought to be widely distribu-

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill. Mr. Powell made an able speech in favor of the abolition of the an able speech in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, pointing out the abuses which it gives rise, and commenting on the which it gives rise, and commenting on the enterprise which characterizes the public press, by which a synopsis of Congressional proceed-ings, and all the important news of the day, is laid before the people of every city and town in

Mr. Green thought this was Mr. Green thought this was not exactly the best place, and if all other amendments should be voted down, he would vote against this. This discussion was continued at great length by Messrs. Gwin, Toombs, Simmons, Hunter, Trumbull, Fessenden, Doolittle, Douglas, Foot, and other Senators.

Finally, the amendment abolishing the franking privilege was rejected by a tie vote—yeas 27, nays 27.

Without taking any definite action on the

out taking any definite action on the

Thursday, February 9, 1860.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Fitch, a resolution was adopted, for the printing of the usual extra number of copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office report for 1859.

Mr. F. also submitted a resolution for the printing of ten thousand extra copies of the mechanical portion; which, after some debate, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30. Subsequently that vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Davis then moved to amend the resolution by substituting two thousand extra copies for the Department of the Interior, instead of the ten thousand for the Senate. A long debate ensued, when the resolution was adopted.

The Post Office appropriation bill was resumed, and led to much discussion. Finally an amendment totally abolishing the franking privilege was adopted, and the bill thus amend-

privilege was adopted, and the bill thus amer

HOUSE. Mr. Sherman moved that the House proceed to the election of a Printer, and demanded the previous question on that motion.

Mr. Burnett moved that there be a call of the

House, which was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Hoard, it was resolved the On motion of Mr. Hoard, it was resolved that the Committee on Public Expenditures inquire into the expense attending the printing of the House, and report at an early day such modifi-cations of the rates paid as public justice and a due regard to rigid economy in expenditures require shall be paid; and that they have wer to examine witnesses and report at any

The trouse refused to second the demand for the previous question—yeas 74, nays 86.

Mr. Stanton wished to pass over the election of a Printer for the present. The House, he said, should first reduce the prices, and prevent the patronage from being used as a corruption fand. He wanted to prevent work from being farmed out, and to select a man prepared to do

the work.

Mr. Colfax made a reply, defending his for mer vote for Mr. Defrees, he having voted for Mr. Follett until there was no prospect that the latter could be elected. Finally the question was postponed till next

The committees were announced by

The committees were announced by the Speaker, as follows:

Of Ways and Means.—Messus. Sherman of Ohio, Rep.; Davis of Md., Amer.; Phelps of Mo., Dem.; Stevens of Pa., Rep.; Washburn of Maine, Rep.; Millson of Va., Dem.; Morrill of Vt., Rep.; Crawford of Ga., Dem.; Morrill of Vt., Rep.; Crawford of Ga., Dem.; and Spanlding of N. Y., Rep.

On Commerce.—Messus. Washburne of Ill., Rep.; Wade of Ohio, Rep.; John Cochrane of N. Y., Dem.; Eliot of Mass., Rep.; Smith of N. C., Whig; Moorhead of Pa., Rep.; Lamar of Miss., Dem.; Nixon of N. J., Amer.; and Clemens of Va., Dem.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hickman of Pa., A. L. D.; Bingham of Ohio, Rep.; Houston of Ala., Dem.; Taylor of La., Dem.; Nelson of Tenn., Amer.; Kellogg of Ill., Rep.; Reynolds of N. Y., A. L. D.; Robinson of Ill., A. L. D.; Porter of Ind., Rep.; and Robinson of R. I.

Ohio, Rep.; Burlingame of Mass., Rep.; Barks-dale of Miss., Dem.; Morris of Pa., Opp.; Branch of N. C., Dem.; Royce of Vt., Rep.; Miles of S. C., Dem.; Hill of Ga., Amer.; and Humphreys of N. Y., Rep. On Claims.—Messrs. Tappan of N. H., Rep.; Hoard of N. Y., Rep.; McClernand of Ill., Dem.; Moore of Ala., Dem.; Walton of Vt.,

and Hutchins, Rep. Territories.—Messrs. Grow of Pa., Rep. Gooch of Maine, Rep.; Smith of Va., Rep.; Gooch of Mass., Rep.; Waldron of Mich., Rep.; Clark of Mo., Dem.; Case of Ind., Rep.; Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.; and Ashley of Ohio,

Rep.; Scranton of Pa., Rep.; McQueen of S. C., Dem.; Leake of Va., Dem.; Moore of Ky., Amer.; French of Maine, Rep.; Dunn of Ind., Rep.; Riggs of N. J., A. L. D.; and McKean

Rep.; Riggs of N. J., A. L. D.; and McKean of N. Y., Rep.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Morse of Maine, Rep.; Bocock of Va., Dem.; Pottle of N. Y., Rep.; Winslow of N. C., Dem.; Curry of Als., Dem.; Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.; Harris of Md., Amer.; and Schwartz of Pa., A. L. D. Md., Amer.; and Schwartz of Pa., A. L. D.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Stanton of Ohio, Rep.; Curtis of Iowa, Rep.; Bonham of S. C., Dem.; Buffinton of Mass., Rep.; Olin of N. Y., Rep.; Longnecker of Pa., Rep.; Boteler of Va., Whig; Pendleton of Ohio, Dem.; McRae of Miss., Dem.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Thayer of Mass., Rep.; Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.; Cobb of Ala., Dem.; Covode of Pa., Rep.; Davis of Ind., A. L. Dem.; Trimble of Ohio, Rep.; Barrett of Mo., Dem.; Vandever of Iowa, Rep.; Windom of Minn., Rep.

Minn., Rep. On the District of Columbia.—Me

ter of N. Y., Amer.; Kilgore of Ind., Rep.; Clopton of Ala, Dem.; Burnett of Ky., Dem.; Rice of Mass., Rep.; Garnett of Va., Dem.; Conkling of N. Y., Rep.; Pryor of Va., Dem.; Anderson of Ky., Amer.; Edgerton of Ohio, On Patents. - Messrs. Millward of Pa., Rep. Stewart of Md., Dem.; Burnham of Conn., Rep.; Niblack of Ind., Dem.; Frank of N. Y.

Rep.
On Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.; Woodruff of Conn., Rep.;
English of Ind., Dem.; Adams of Ky., Amer.;
Alley of Mass., Rep.; Davis of Miss., Dem.;
Craige of Mo., Dem.; Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.;
Helmick of Ohio, Rep.; Lee of N. Y., Rep.
On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Brayton of
R. I., Rep.; Noel of Mo., Dem.; Waldron of
Mich., Rep.; Harris of Va., Dem.; Nelson of
Tenn., Amer.
On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Briggs,
Ferry, Cox, Vance, Jackson, Duell, Dejarnette,

Ferry, Cox, Vance, Jackson, Duell, Dejarnette, Holman, and Fenton.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haskin, Palmer, Edmundson, Killinger, Somes, Hindman, Wood, Clopton, and Fouke.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Washing of Wis Clark B. Cockers.

ourn of Wis., Clark B. Cochrane, Avery, Ker on, Hawkins, Hamilton, Anderson of Mo., Bor yon, Hawkins, Hamilton, Anderson of Mo., Boligny, and Blair.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Butterfield, Whitley. Carey, Stewart of Pa., Bristow, Wrigh Aldrich, Burch, and Grove.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Etheridge, Buroughs, Woodson, Farnsworth, Clark of N. Y. Scott, Leach of Michigan, Edwards, and Aleith.

On the Militin.—Messrs. Tompkins, Jenkins rvine, Webster, Quarles, Ruffin, Wells, Packer

Verree, Craige of N. C., Adrain, Junkin, Reagan, Babbitt, Delano, and Leach of N. C.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Fenton, Foster, Sickles, Florence, Stokes, Kellogg of Mich., Hall, Brabson, and Martin of Ohio.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mallory, Morris of Ill., Dunn, Singleton, Burroughs, Gurley, Montgomery, Rust, and Ferry. Morris of Ill., Dunn, Singleton, Burroughs, Gurley, Montgomery, Rust, and Ferry.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Train, Beale, Keitt, McPherson, and Peyton.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—
Messrs. Logan, Jones, Howard, Babbitt, and

great value, which ought to be widely distributed.

Mr. Fessenden objected, that under the present system the Printer for Congress made too much money. He thought we had better not Loomis, Hardeman, and Robinson of III.

On Expenditures in the State Department.— Messis. McKean, Stout, Barr, Love, and Dawes. On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messis, Loomis, Quarles, Wells, Thomas,

Cooper, and Merrill.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department—
Messrs. Hatton, Underwood, Blair, Hughes,
and Sherman. an I Sherman.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Palmer, Martin of Va., Moore of Ky., Landrum, and Stanton.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Messrs.

Pettis, Adams of Mass., and Pagh.

Joint Committee on Printing.

Davidson and Theaker.

Davidson and Theaker.

Messra. Farnsworth, Hamilton, and Reagan, were, at their own request, excused from serving on the committees to which they were respectively assigned.

The President's annual message was thearead, and, without transacting any other business, the House adjourned.

Friday, February 10, 1860. senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

Mr. Reagan has been appointed a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in the place of Mr. Farnsworth, excused.

Mr. Thomas was appointed a member of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, in place of Mr. Reagan, excused.

Mr. Hindman was appointed a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, in the place of Mr. Hamilton, excused.

Mr. Morse offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President to communicate copies of all the communications which have been received from the British Government and other officers on the subject of the African slave trade since February, 1656, and copies of all correspondence between the British and United States Governments on the subject of the slave trade. On motion of Mr. Morse, the Comm

Commerce were directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law American vessels engaging in the coolie trade or transporting apprentices to the West Indies or other parts of the world.

parts of the world.

The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the State Constitution of Kansas recently adopted at Wyandotte, as preliminary to the admission of that State into the Union.

Mr. Morse introduced a resolution that the several standing committees authorized to employ clerks at the second session of the last Congress, be now authorized to do so, with the addition of the Committee on Accounts and

the Committee on Territories.

The resolution was resisted on the Deme The resolution was finally passed over, and

the House resolved itself into a Committee the Whole on the state of the Union, I Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair. Mr. Sherman offered a series of resolutions, proposing to refer the various branches of the President's message to the appropriate standing compatites. ing committees; that part relating to a Pacific railroad to a select committee of fifteen mem-

bers.

M. Ferry, of Connecticut, occupied an hour in refuting what he considered the fundamental principle of the Democratic party on the question of slavery, and argued that property in man cannot exist as a natural right.

Mr. Reagan briefly explained his views on the subject of slavery, arguing that neither Congress nor the authorities of a Territory have the right to destroy slavery therein.

The memorial of Mr. F. P. Blair, of Missey, contesting the seat of Mr. Barrett was souri, contesting the seat of Mr. Barrett, was presented, and referred to the Committee on

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, February 11, 1860. The Senate was not in session. HOUSE.

Columbia.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a series of res olutions, calling on the head of the Executive

Departments to communicate, first, the names of the persons appointed to and removed from office by the present Administration in Illinois; second, copies of all petitions, letters of remonstrance, and other papers, in which appointments and removals have been made. Mr. Barksdale objected to the further read ing of the resolutions

Mr. Morris said the information should not

were in order, nobody would object.

Mr. John Cochrane presented a copy of the resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, in relation to the advantages of to the Committee on Commerce.
Mr. Sherman from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Post Office appropriation bill; whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider this sub-

ject—Mr. Grow in the chair.

When the Committee reached the fifth amount ment, providing that the printing of Post Office blanks shall be given out by contract to the

Mr. Sherman said every member of the Com mittee of Ways and Means was in favor of the principle of the amendment in a separate bill, but he was opposed to its incorporation in a but he was opposed to its incorporation in a bill making appropriations to carry out an existing law. A practice had been growing up for a few years past of incorporating new legislation in appropriation bills, and to this the committee are determined to put an end! He repeated, the proposition ought to be adopted by an independent law. The committee want now to put an end to the practice to which he had alluded. Therefore, they recommend that the House disagree to this Senate amendment.

Mr. Phelps said that Mr. Sherman had correctly stated the opinion of the committee, from rectly stated the opinion of the committee, from which he differed in this: he was willing to concur in the amendment under protest. The Senste had been in the habit of introducing Senate had been in the habit of introducing general legislation in appropriation bills, while this independent legislation had been ruled out of order in the House. But this was a measure of reform, and would save seventy per centum.

Mr. Lovejoy expressed the hope that the Committee would concur in the amendment.

Mr. Millson opposed the amendment proposing to abolish the franking privilege, giving his views at some length.

his views at some length.

The debate was continued on the propriety
of abolishing the franking privilege, but without taking any definite action, rose and the House adjourned.

> Monday, February 13, 1860. SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journ Mr. Haun announced the death of his pre cessor in office, Hon. David C. Broderick, and pronounced the customary eulogy upon him. He gave a sketch of his life, and spoke of his estimable traits of character.

Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Seward also spo of him as a self-made man, whose example w crime both by the laws of God and man; and herefore he could join in no public tribute to

his memory.

Mr. Toombs replied, that a man could die no more glorious cause than in defence of his honor, and Broderick had won his respect and admiration by his bold, honest, and truthful Mr. Wade for this occasion, as the latter was

After the adoption of the customary resolu-tions, the Senate adjourned.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Wright a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, in the place of Mr. Garnett, excused. Mr. Pryor was also excused from service

mencing with Maine, when members may in-troduce bills and resolutions, of which previous notice has been given, for reference only, and without debate.

Mr. Burch presented the proceedings of the drain, Covode, Pacific Railroad Convention held at San Francisco in September last, and moved that the markets.

Mr. Sherman objected, saying that he had previously moved that the House proceed to he election of a Printer. The House voted on the motion of Mr. Burch to suspend the rules to enable him to have the Pacific railroad bill referred to a special comnittee. The question was negatived-yeas 71

On motion of Mr. Phelps, there we

the House.

Mr. Sherman's motion to proceed to election of a Printer, with the proviso that the House retain the right to modify the existing laws on the subject of printing as it may see proper, was adopted.

Mr. Florence placed in nomination Mr. A.

J. Glossbrenner, saying that gentleman was a practical printer, and if elected, would have the entire confidence of the House and the country.

Mr. Pettit nominated John D. Defrees, whom he said was also a practical printer, and who, if elected, would be entirely satisfactory to the

Messrs. Joel Severance, A. D. Banks, Edward Barksdale, and several others, were nated, but afterwards withdrawn.

The House then proceeded to vote.

The vote was announced as follows: Defrees, 89; Glossbrenner, 88; Gales & Seaton, 2; Blanchard, 2; Mitchell and Flanigan, 1 each. Ninety-two votes being necessary to an elec-tion, there was no choice, and the House again

The result of the second ballot was as folows: Whole number of votes, 183; necessary to a choice, 92; Mr. Defrees, 90; Mr. Gloss brenner, 89; Messrs. Gales & Seaton, 2; Mr. Blanchard, 1; Mr. Coombs, 1.

Further proceedings under this order were interrupted by the reception of a message from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon.

David C. Broderick. Mr. Burch, of California, delivered an app riate culogy on the occasion, speaking of the eccased in warm terms of friendship, and say-ng that the memory of Mr. Broderick will long Mr. Haskin, of New York, also paid a tribute

the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Hickman spoke in the warmest terms alogy of Mr. Broderick.

Resolutions of respect were passed, and as a urther mark of respect, the House adjourned. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Queen's Speech-San Juan Question, &c Portland, Feb. 8. - The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived at this port to-night. Her advices are four days

The British Parliament was opened on 24th of January. The Queen's speech had been delivered.

one is pacific, and the various interests are disussed with a favorable bearing. Regarding the San Juan difficulty, it says the equitable and conclistory arrangements made by the American Government for its settlement have prevented any disturbance of the friendly relaons existing between the two countries.

The sudden death by drowning of Captain

The commercial treaty between England and rance had been signed.
In reference to Italy, the Queen's spe

arrison, of the steamship Great Eastern, i

"Circumstances have since arisen, which have led to the postponement of the Congress with-out any day having been fixed for a meeting but, whether in the Congress or in a separa negotiation, I shall endeavor to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interfer ence by force of arms in their internal concerns, and I trust that the affairs of the Italian Peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. The papers on this subject will soon

be laid before you."

The remainder of the speech is devoted to isfactory condition, and estimates have been navy and the defences of the country on an efficient footing. The volunteer movement is re-ferred to with pride and gratification.

A reform bill and other legislative measures are promised, and the speech winds up with an

expression of gratitude for the general prosperity which prevails. otice that on the 20th February Lord John

form measure. Charles Lennox Wyke has been appointed Minister to Mexico. It is announced that Mr. Cobden lost nearly all his private fortune in investments in Ameri can railway securities, and that £40,000, in sums from £50 to £500, have been subscribed

Sir William Ross, a well-known artist. The two mates of the American ship Anna have been re-arrested by the American consul at Southampton, and will be sent home for

France. - The commercial treaty between France and England was signed at Paris on the 23d of January. Its terms are not authen-

tically known. The Paris correspondent of the Londo Times learns, on good authority, that the Eng-lish Government frankly carried out its principles of free trade. He also states that English oals will not be relieved of all duties, but only

of the deferential daty.

The Paris correspondent of the Spectator says the treaty embraces the following objects:

"The complete and effective assimilation of the French and English flags in maritime intercourse, direct and indirect, between both ountries, and their respective colonies, and ships from all tonnage duties in both English and French ports."

Another Paris letter-writer maintains that

thh duty on manufactured iron was £4 per ton, will be reduced to either £2 8s. or £1 19s. The approaching retirement of M. Magne, Minister of France, and H. Billault, Minister of the Interior, from the French Cabinet, are generally spoken of. Both are Protectionists.

The French Assembly was convoked for the 23d of February.

The Paris Pays states that on the conclusion

of the treaty between England and France, ne-gotiations with other Powers for similar treaties will be commenced.

It is rumored that the French army will be

reduced to 100,000 men.

The report of the French Treasury finances to be in a flourishing condition. The arrears, which were 886,000,000 francs, do not now exceed 660,000,000. The report says the ommerce of France has increased 80 per cent.

quoted at 68f. 50c.

The new Sardinian Cabinet had been anounced. Its construction agrees with the pre-An English frigate is said to have saluted the flag of the new Government of Tuscany.

A Ministerial crisis prevailed at Naples
a new Cabinet was being formed by S

The Bourse was dull and lower : rentes were

It is reported that Napoleon has written a econd letter to the Pope of a threatening na ure. This is stated, on authority, by the Liver cool Post, which gives the substance of the let

er as follows:

"His Majesty is willing and anxious to main the eldest son of the Church, but if it Holiness opposes the late proposition, let h remember Henry the Eighth." It is said that Verara and the whole territo elonging to the fortress had been declared in

There were renewed attempts at a revolution, made by the adherents of the fallen dynasty of Fuscany.

Morocco. — Only unimportant details have been received of the news in Morocco.

Over thirty vessels were stranded or totally lost on the coast of Algesuras.

The Spanish assert that the English Consul General has assisted the Moors in every possi-ble way, and urge his removal from Tangier.

Mexico. - Late news from Mexico shows that the Liberal party is retrieving its fortunes. The Church party was defeated at Onjacea, and Miramon has abandoned his expedition against Miramon has abandoned his expedition against Vera Cruz. General Ocampo has resigned the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Liberal Government, to accept a mission to the United States and England. The object of the mission is to negotiate for intervention on the part of this Government, and for a recognition of the Constitutional party by the English Goy"

said, "Whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad." We think this is strictly apsaid, "Whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad." We think this is strictly applicable to the present dominant party in the Maryland Legislature. Not content with passing laws that come in direct contact with the chartered privileges of the city of Baltimore, and which inaugurate one of the vilest despotisms that has ever had an existence in any country or age of the world, they proceed still further, driven by their maddened despotism, to consider a bill, at the provisions of which humanity stands appalled. They would take from the free negro the small amount of liberty that their predecessors, actuated by philanthropic and Christian motives, has conferred upon him, and would again reduce him to bondage—they would take the small amount of property his industry has enabled him to accumulate, and place it in the hands of white men, to be applied to the education of white children—the churches, which at much sacrifice to themselves, and by the willing gifts of the slaveselves, and by the willing gifts of the slave-holders and other friends, they have built, in holders and other friends, they have built, in which to worship a common God with us, are to be sold, and the proceeds to be given to the white congregations where they will be expected to worship. We cannot find terms in which to denounce, as we would, this infamous measure. Surely, no man, unless possessed of the spirit of a Nero, could think of enacting so barbarous a law,—Cumberland (Md.) Civilian and Telegraph. and Telegraph.

MARYLAND.—In reply to the letter of the Governor of South Carolina transmitting to the Governor of Maryland the proposition for a Southern Convention, the latter stated that he would lay the resolutions of South Carolina before the Legislature of Maryland, but he would fore the Legislature of Maryland, but he would take occasion to say, that "while the people of Maryland have cause more than the people of any other Southern State to complain of the loss and injury from conspiracies and assaults, they do not see the remedy for such outrages in a measure which, if it were possible, could only secure the continuance of them under shelter of a foreign asylum upon her borders." The South Carolina resolutions were read in the Maryland House of Delegates on Friday, and an animated debate sprung up. A motion was made to lay them on the table, without further notice; but this was not considered courteous, and was not agreed to. Most of the memous ous, and was not agreed to. Most of the mem-bers spoke warmly in favor of the Union, and against nullification, secession, or disunion, and in opposition to the proposed Convention. The resolutions were finally postponed to and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

DISUNION .- The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy "The proper course to be pursued by tho

members of Congress representing a Southern constituency is to withdraw from the Hall of Congress, come home, and consult the people upon the matter. If the people say submit, let us submit; but if they say (as they will) our con-nection is dissolved, and we will establish a Southern Confederacy and organize a Southern Congress, this is the course to adopt. If we submit now to the election of Pennington, John W. Forney, and Hoffman, we will submit like menials to the election of Seward or some other Black Republican."

The Richmond Whig says that it is almost certain that neither Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, nor Missouri, will send commissioners to the proposed Southern Convention-in which event, a "Southern Conventhe Southern States, and with the border State refusing to unite in its deliberations, would probably be totally inefficient, if not injurious.

Position of Texas .- Gov. Houston's speci nessage to the Legislature, in reply to South Carolina, is of the true Union stamp. Of the South Carolina resolutions, the Governor says:
"I deem it due to myself, as well as to your konorable body, to enter my unqualified pro-test against, and dissent, from the principles enunciated in the resolutions." DR. LIVINGSTONE AND HIS EXPLORATIONS.

The Doctor wrote from Tete, on the Zambesi, under date of February, 1859. It was the worst period of the year, and fever was very fatal on the coast, but the members of the expedition had had but slight attacks. The result of experience seems to be, that the condition of safety is to get away from the coast. Dr. Living stone had conducted the steamer 1,700 miles, and proved not only the navigability of the lower Zambesi in the dry season, but that the Shire is a splendid river for a steamer upwards of 100 miles from its confluence. The last trip prior to the above-named date was up the Shire Near the confluence there is a mountain over 4,000 feet high, with considerable cultivation on the top, and a climate fitting it admirably for a sanatorium. Orange and lemon trees were found growing wild upon it, and there are fine springs and hot-water baths. The valley of the Shire is 20 or 30 miles broad, and wonderfully fertile. The people seem never to have been visited by Europeans before, and were very suspicious of man-stealing. The explorers landed frequently, and took great pains to allay these unfounded fears, and to explain their real intentions. They bought provisions and cotton yarn of the natives, and it is remarked that the spirit of trade is so strong with these Africans, that, even when their fears were greatest, they could not resist the indulgence of the passion when opportunity offered.

NORTH CAROLINA AREAD .- The Oxford Leis ure Hour says: It should be a source of pride to North Carolinians to know that their State more extensively engaged in cotton manufactures than any other in the South. the statistics it appears that, in 1859, about 29,000 bales of cotton were manufactured into cloth in North Carolina, while in Georgia, "the Empire State of the South," the number of bales was 26,000.

To John Brownites .- A gentleman of acquaintance, who is extensively engaged in planting, is drilling a company of one hun-dred negro men. He will soon obtain the best pattern of rifles to arm them with, and he then says he will be ready for the irrepressible conflict. He thinks the "Black Rifles" will be good against one thousand abolitionists.

CONTRADICTED.—A report was circulated in the religious and secular press, a few weeks ago, that the Hon. Edward Stanly, of California, formerly in Congress from North Carolina, designed taking holy orders in the Episcopal Church. The report is without foundation; Mr. S. contemplated nothing of the kind. He has recently returned to California to devote himself to professional and agricultural pursuits on his fine ranche thirty miles from San Francisco.—Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin.

THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION The Senate of Mississippi has passed resolu-lutions recommending that a Convention of the Southern States be held at Atlanta, Georgia on the first Monday of June, to adopt measures to be pursued in case a Black Republican is elected President. The resolutions also provide for sending a Commissioner to Virginia.

By a statute passed in 1833, the importation of slaves into Kentucky for purposes of traffic was forbidden. A bill has been introduced into the forbidden. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, repealing so much of this law as remains upon the statute book. The proposed measure excites much opposition. The Frankfort Commonwealth says that if the law is repealed, the gates will be opened for all the felons and insubordinate slaves of Virginia and Maryland.

The Spanish assert that the English Consul General has assisted the Moors in every possible way, and urge his removal from Tangier.

Three Days Later from Europe.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 10th instant. The news is unimportant. A convention has been entered into between England and the United States, the sheriff, who, after examining his trunk and prevent analysis to seemen. No change in permitted him to alide.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, after the morning business, Mr. Hale obtained the floor, and replied at great ength to Mr. Toombs. He showed, by citaions from acknowledged Democratic authorities, that the party denied the authority of the Supreme Court to decide constitutional quesons for co-ordinate branches of the Government, the States, and the people. He also showed that the Southern States had set the example of disregarding the decisions of the

In the House, the election of Printer was postponed until to-morrow, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill. The Senate amendment to abolish the franking privilege was not agreed to. The other amendments were agreed to. The Committee then rose, and reported progress. The bill was then taken up in the House, and the amendments of the Senate, except that abolishing the franking privilege, agreed to. The latter was lost by a vote of yeas 60, nays 112. After which, the House ad-

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makes one shiver, even here, sitting before a blazing fire in this cold weather, to read of the air 75° or 80° below the freezing point, of death McClintock's little crew, and then to think how one after another of 130 daring spirits, and back report of those months of toil and suffering, it is one of the saddest of reflections. So it will be seen, therefore, that such a volume must have an intrinsic interest of no common kind, aside from new perils and incidents that ever attach to Arctic exploration. The additions made to geographical and geological knowledge by Captain McClintock are also regarded as remarkable. A paper embracing a "Geological Account of the Arctic Archipelago," by Prof. Haughton, which forms an Appendix to Capt. McClintock's Journal, is one likely to arrest the attention of the thoughtful reader. He asserts that those frozen and desolate lands must have once had a warmer climate than that of the

change of the earth's axis as a method of ac counting for the great change of temperature. Preachers and Preaching. By Rev. Nicholas Murra D. D., author of "Kirwan Letters to B shop Hughes, &c. New York: Harper & Brothers 18.0 For sai by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

A volume by "Kirwan" will coubtless ex

cite expectations with the reading public which these chapters hardly realize. The theme is one which has been illustrated previously by more than one author. The topics discusse admit of more successful treatment. Mere made-up essays, taken mostly from their for mer occasional places in the columns of the New York Observer, now modified and some what enlarged, instead of being thrown off from a glowing heart. These chapters scarcely rise above mediocrity, their test portion being the anecdotal illustrations of character or doctrine interspersed through the pages. There is, however, nothing striking, either in the matter or manner. The style is simple enough, but wants animatic . Coming from guished persons. We have also Latin, French, any one without an established name, they Italian, and Spanish phrases, rendered into would probably be thought quite commonplace; English; Bible names and terms pronounced as by Kirwan, they will possibly be deemed of higher merit. The author is not always con-United States. In short, from the variety and sistent, apparently forgetting views before exextent of its information, the book might de- pressed when looking at his subject under serve the name of Encyclopedia, rather than other circumstances. As an instance of this, after having rebuked ministers for discussing subjects not directly religious, he devotes a whole page in another place to commendations of Dr. Chalmers's efforts outside of his particular sphere as a preacher of the Gos-

> deavors to do good. We see by the papers of Pittsburg, Pa., that the Secretary of the Church Anti-Blavery Society has succeeded, after lecturing in that city, in declaration of principles of the parent society. The Covenanter and United Presbyterian churches of Pittsburg especially embrace it,

and nearly all the religious denominations con-

On the evening of the organization.

Cheever presented the following timely and important resolutions, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted by the large meet fects in art or science have not been wrought ing:

Whereas thirteen Christian families, bein the associates and co-laborers of the Rev. Messrs. Fee and Rogers, missionaries of the American Missionary Association in Madis or forty persons, have been forcibly expelled from their homes in Berea, and have been com-

pelled to quit the State, not for any offence

language of the Committee of Keptuckians that expelled them, 'their principles could not be tolerated in Kentucky;'
" And whereas the Rev. Messrs. Candee Kendrick, and Mr. Robert Jones, missionaries of the American Missionary Association in Laurel county, Ky., were recently, when preach-ing in that county, seized, shaven, and covered with tar, because they were known to be in principle opposed to slavery;
"And whereas the Rev. Daniel Worth, a devoted Wesleyan Methodist minister of the Gos-

offence of preaching sentiments hostile to slavery, and of circulating an anti-slavery book, and is now in danger of his life from the wrath

This amendment led to a protra their efforts ended in victory. We hope that of his persecutors; "And whereas Deacon Reuben Salisbury, of

> ing families, and that we see in the outrages to which they are subjected the inborn and ine-radicable spirit of slavery, which will brook no denial of its lawfulness.
>
> "2. That in the wicked persecution which is now carried on against Christian ministers and teachers in the South, we see new reason to reaffirm the judgment expressed by the Church
> Anti-Slavery Society, at its anniversary meeting in May last, viz: that, in the judgment of
> this Society, American slavery, if not speedily
> arrested in its usurping and demoralizing course,
> by the deliberate action of American Churches,
> will paralyze and heathenize the Church of Christ
> in the shadeling Statement of Marie and Statement
>
> The statement of in the slaveholding States, and will drive its witearth,' and over a prostrate and servile Church

with those Christian brethren and their suffer-

South, whose lives, liberties, properties, and persons, are violated, and themselves banished in open violation of the Bill of Rights guaranties

ted States, to whom an appeal has been mad by ten of the exiles of Kentucky over their own signatures, we respond to their call, and that we will at once proceed, as by them entreated, to do our duty, 'that lost privileges may be secured to them, freedom to the slave, security to the master, and prosperity to all;' and we would recommend that Christian people in all parts of the country do likewise, by public meetings for sympathy and succer to those injured exiles.

"5. That a copy of these resolutions be trans mitted to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina."

by the Constitution to all American citizens and without due process of law.

ORTHODOX.—The Receille newspaper claims to be emphatically a home one in this Southwest Missignippi. Every hand in the office, on King William's Island, gains the barren from the devil down to the proprietor, is a Mishard and inhospitable region where one vestige after sissippian. executed come appear weath the appeared; but